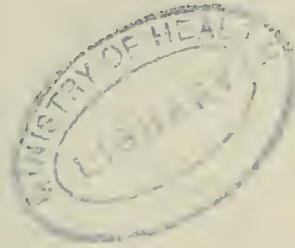


THE URBAN DISTRICT OF CASTLEFORD.



ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT.

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1948.

Medical Officer of Health and Medical Officer of Maternity
and Child Welfare Service:

J. M. Paterson, M.B. Ch.B. D.P.H. M.R.San.I.

Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

E. J. Winfield, M.R.San.I. M.S.I.A.

.....

.....

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.....

.....

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CASTLEFORD.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

as at 31st December, 1948.

Chairman.

Cr. H. Sissons, C.C.

Vice-Chairman.

Cr. A. Pickersgill, C.C.

Councillors.

Crs. Beedle, Budby, Carter, Cartwright, Close,
Mrs. Dodsworth, J.P., Donnelly, Dowding, J.P.,
East, Fielding, Grainger, Holmes, Howard,
Hutchinson, Limbert, Lowe, Martin, Poulter,
Pudney, Roberts, Schofield, Shirley, Stocks,
Taylor, J.P. C.A., Walsh, Whittock, C.C.,
Woodall, Yates.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Chairman.

Mrs. Cr. A. Dodsworth, J.P.

Vice-Chairman.

Cr. A. Pickersgill, C.C.

Councillors.

Crs. Carter, Cartwright, Close, Holmes,
Howard, Lowe, Poulter, Schofield,
Whittock, C.C., Woodall, Yates.

Co-opted Members.

Mesdames Cartwright, Parker,
Taylor and Spedding.

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the

main results of the paper.

2. The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the

main results of the paper.

3. The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the

main results of the paper.

4. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the

main results of the paper.

5. The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the main results of the paper.

6. The sixth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the main results of the paper.

7. The seventh part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the main results of the paper.

8. The eighth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the main results of the paper.

9. The ninth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the main results of the paper.

10. The tenth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the main results of the paper.

11. The eleventh part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the main results of the paper.

12. The twelfth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the main results of the paper.

13. The thirteenth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the main results of the paper.

14. The fourteenth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the main results of the paper.

15. The fifteenth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the main results of the paper.

DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER.

J. M. Paterson, M.B. Ch.B. D.P.H. M.R.San.I.

DEPUTY DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER.

J. F. Fraser, M.B. Ch.B. D.P.H. D.R.C.O.G. (Resigned March, 1948)
J. S. Walters, M.B., Ch.B. D.P.H. (Commenced May, 1948)

Part-time Medical Officers.

Dr. E.W.L. White.	*	Dr. D.K. Shuttleworth.	* #
Dr. C.M. Hawick.	*	Dr. E.A. James.	* #
Dr. Gilfillan (to 5th July)	*	Dr. G. Sloan.	# \$

* Maternity and Child Welfare. # School Medical Inspections.
\$ School Diphtheria Immunisations.

Paediatrician.

Dr. T.E.D. Beavan. (From 17th May to 4th June, 1948)
Dr. W. Henderson. (From 13th July, 1948)

Ophthalmic Surgeon.

L. Wittels, M.D.(Vienna) D.O.

E.N.T. Surgeon.

N.S. Daw, M.B. Ch.B. D.L.O.

Orthopaedic Surgeon.

D.H. Russell, M.D. Ch.B. F.R.C.S.E.

Health Visitors.

E. Cooke, S.R.N. S.C.M. R.F.N. H.V.
F.G. Wrightson, S.R.N. S.C.M.N. H.V.
J. Brooks, S.R.N. S.C.M. H.V.
E.W. Hilton, S.R.N. (Temporary)

School Nurses.

M. Kelly, S.R.N.
M. Williams, S.R.N.
V. Exelby, S.E.A.N. (Temporary from 5.4.48)
F. Lee, (Temporary. Part-time from 5.4.48, full-time from 1.7.48)
B. Dixon, S.R.N. Q.I.D.N. (Temporary from 10.5.48 to 30.11.48)
S.A. Eaglen, S.R.N. S.C.M. (Part-time school diphtheria immunisations).

Midwives.

M. Ball, S.C.M.	E. Hopkins, S.C.M.
N. Colclough, S.C.M.	M.A. Newbould, S.R.N. S.C.M.
D. Cousins, S.R.N. S.C.M. *	A.E. Smyth, S.R.N. S.C.M.
V.M. Cuthill, S.R.N. S.C.M.	D.H. Taylor, S.C.M.
E.J. Dawson, S.C.M.	B.M. Fukes, S.R.N. S.C.M. *
N. Fagg, S.R.N. S.C.M.	

* Relief Midwife.

Home Nurses.

L. Ainsworth, S.F.A.N.	F. Farber, S.R.N. S.C.M.
K. Ella, S.R.N. Q.I.D.N.	E. Slayton, S.R.N. A.R.R.C.
J. Denton, S.F.A.N.	

Clerical Staff.

C.R. Pickering.	Miss F.M. Bedford.
W.R. Wood.	Miss M. Calvert.
G. Sidwell.	Miss A. Prudhoe.
J. Whitehead (from 1.5.48)	Miss J.H. Shepherd. (Resigned 26.8.48)
	Mrs. J. Matthews. (From 19.1.48)
	Miss A.C. Rees. (From 12.4.48)
	Miss J.M. Wallace. (From 4.10.48)

THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CASTLEFORD.

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT.

1948

To the Chairman and Members of the Castleford Urban District Council,

I have the honour of presenting to you, this my eighth Annual Report, being a report of the health of your district for the year 1948.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area (Acres).....	4394
Population (Estimated R.G. 1948).....	43,330
Population (Estimated R.G. 1938).....	43,090
Number of Inhabited Houses 1948.....	11,647
Number of Inhabited Houses 1938.....	11,026
Rateable Value.....	£187,703
Sum represented by a Penny Rate.....	£730.9.2d.
Density of Population.....	9.8 persons per acre.

The Urban District is divided into 10 wards, namely:-
Airedale, Carlton, Fryston, Glasshoughton, Half Acres,
Red Hill, Smawthorne, Wheldale-Lock Lane, Whitwood,
and Whitwood Mere.

It will be noted that this year shows an increase of 240 on our 1938 amalgamation population.

Vital Statistics.

	<u>Births.</u>		
	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Live. Legitimate.....	399	273	772
Illegitimate.....	22	21	43
	<u>421</u>	<u>394</u>	<u>815</u>
Still. Legitimate.....	8	16	24
Illegitimate.....	-	-	-
	<u>8</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>24</u>
Total Births.....	<u>429</u>	<u>410</u>	<u>839</u>

Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated civilian population = 18.80

BIRTH RATES (per 1,000 Civilian Population).

1944 - 1948

	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>
Live Birth Rate for Castleford.	23.66	21.12	22.04	22.30	18.8
Live Birth Rate for England & Wales.	17.60	16.10	19.10	20.50	17.9
Still Birth Rate for Castleford.	0.69	0.84	0.65	0.53	0.55
Still Birth Rate for England & Wales.	0.50	0.46	0.53	0.50	0.42

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
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540 EAST 57TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637
TEL. 733-4331
CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
1968

1968

1968

1968

1968

DEATH RATES (per 1,000 estimated population).

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1947</u>
All Causes (Crude)	10.4	12.0
Zymotic Diseases	0.14	0.34
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	0.63	0.60
Other forms of Tuberculosis	0.09	0.07
Respiratory Diseases (excluding T.B.)	1.55	1.37
Cancer	1.48	1.53
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	3.14	3.95
Puerperal Causes (per 1,000 live and still births):-		
Puerperal Sepsis	1.19	0.00
Other Puerperal Causes.	2.38	0.00
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:-		
All infants per 1,000 live births.	47	56
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births.	49	52
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births.	0.00	118.0
Death rate of infants for diarrhoea under two years of age per 1,000 live births.	4.9	9.7

The Deaths of infants under one year of age were:-

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	19	19	38
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>19</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>38</u>



COMPARATIVE STATISTICS 1948.

	<u>Castleford.</u>	<u>England & Wales.</u>
Birth Rate (per 1,000 resident population).	18.80	17.9
Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 resident population).	0.55	0.42
Infant Mortality Rate.	47	34
Maternal Mortality Rate:-		
(1) Puerperal Sepsis	1.19	0.24
(2) Other maternal causes	2.38	0.78
Total (1 and 2)	<u>3.57</u>	<u>1.02</u>
Death Rates per 1,000 civilian population:-		
All causes	10.4	10.8
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.02
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00
Influenza	0.00	0.03

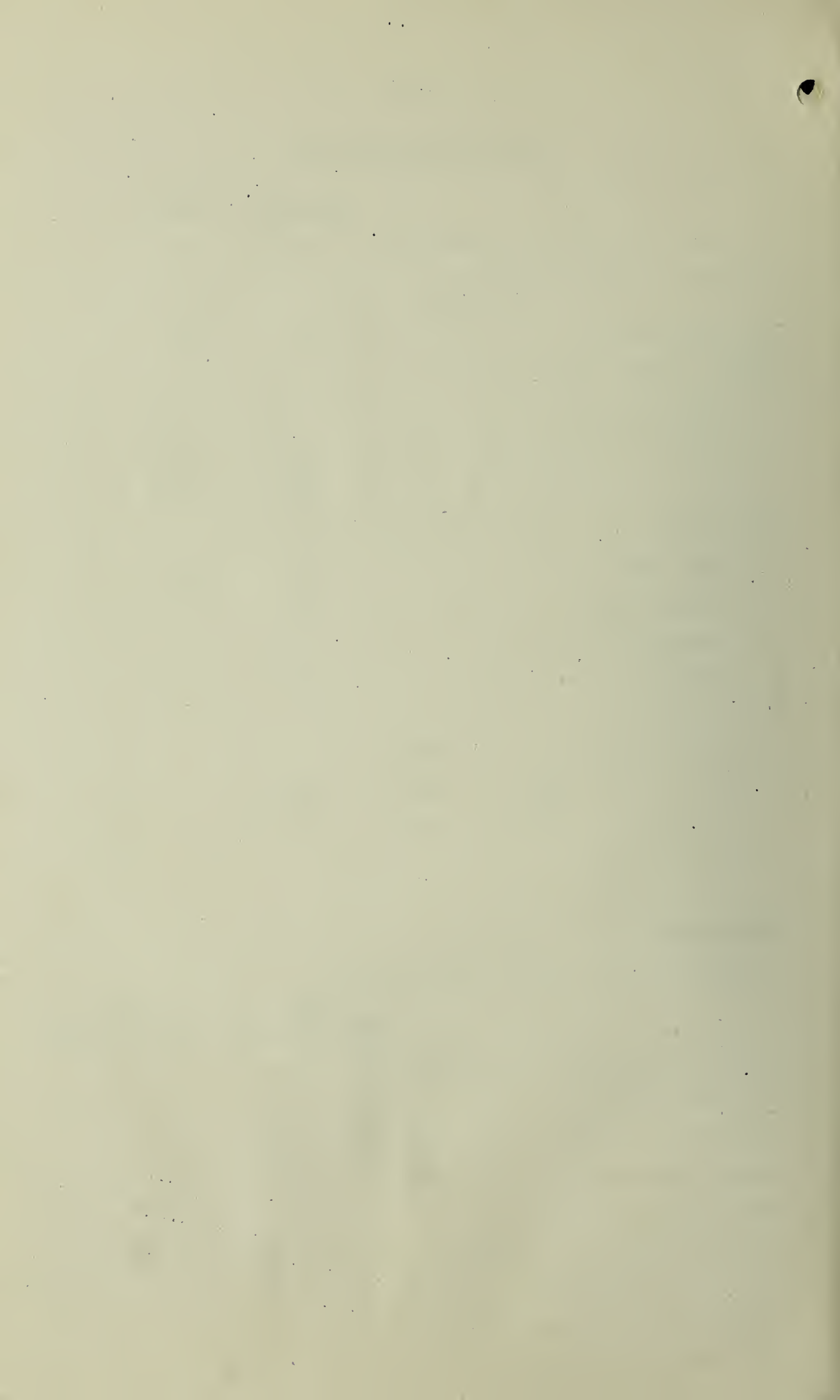
DEATHS

<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
242	209	451

CAUSES OF DEATH.

(Deaths taken from the Registrar General's tables)

	<u>1948</u>			<u>1947</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro-spinal fever.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough.....	1	-	1	2	1	3
Diphtheria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis of respiratory system.....	13	14	27	12	13	25
Other forms of Tuberculosis.....	3	1	4	2	1	3
Syphilitic Diseases.....	3	-	3	2	2	4
Influenza.....	-	-	-	1	1	2
	1		1	1	1	



CAUSES OF DEATH (contd.)

	<u>1948</u>			<u>1947</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Measles.....	1	-	1	1	1	2
Acute Poliomyelitis & Polioencephalitis....	-	-	-	1	1	2
Acute infectious encephalitis.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cancer.....	35	29	64	47	17	64
Diabetes.....	-	4	4	1	3	4
Intra-cranial lesions.....	23	35	58	27	24	51
Heart Diseases.....	75	49	124	76	76	152
Other diseases of circulatory system.....	5	7	12	9	4	13
Bronchitis.....	23	15	38	19	15	34
Pneumonia.....	13	13	26	6	10	16
Other respiratory diseases.....	3	-	3	3	4	7
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum.....	3	1	4	8	2	10
Diarrhoea (under 2 years).....	-	4	4	5	4	9
Appendicitis.....	2	-	2	1	-	1
Other digestive diseases.....	1	5	6	6	4	10
Nephritis.....	6	2	8	5	2	7
Puerperal and post-abortionals sepsis.....	-	1	1	-	-	-
Other Maternal Causes.....	-	2	2	-	-	-
Premature Birth.....	6	3	9	10	1	11
Congenital malformations, birth injury, etc.	3	5	8	12	6	18
Suicide.....	4	1	5	4	-	4
Road Traffic accidents.....	1	2	3	7	1	8
Other violent causes.....	6	2	8	12	6	18
All other causes.....	12	14	26	16	6	22
	<u>242</u>	<u>209</u>	<u>451</u>	<u>295</u>	<u>205</u>	<u>500</u>

The number of deaths notified in 1948 has fallen by 49 compared with those of the previous year and this fall has been reflected in the individual disease death rates, though significantly enough, respiratory diseases have shown an increase. It is gratifying to learn that the infant Death Rate under one year of age and deaths from diarrhoea in infants under two years of age have both shown a substantial decrease.

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1948.

Based on Registrar General's Figures.

	Castleford Urban District.	Aggregate West Riding Urban District.	West Riding adminis- trative County.	England and Wales.
BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 estimated population).	18.4	18.3	18.5	17.9
DEATH RATES (All per 1,000 estimated population)				
All causes.	10.4	11.8	11.3	10.8
Zymotic Diseases (Seven principal) *	0.14	0.12	0.12	⌘
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.	0.63	0.37	0.37	0.44
Other forms of Tuberculosis.	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.07
Respiratory Diseases # (excluding tuberculosis of respiratory system).	1.55	1.34	1.29	⌘
Cancer.	1.48	1.83	1.74	1.86
Heart and Circulatory Diseases. ∅	3.14	3.98	3.73	⌘
INFANT MORTALITY (deaths under one year per 1,000 live births).	47	38	39	34
DIARRHOEA (deaths in infants under 2 years per 1,000 live births).	4.91	4.17	4.38	3.3
MATERNAL MORTALITY (deaths of Mothers in childbirth per 1,000 live and still births)				
Puerperal Sepsis.	1.19	0.09	0.10	0.24
Other Causes.	2.38	1.02	1.05	0.78
Total.	3.57	1.11	1.15	1.02

* Combined death rate from Smallpox (if any), scarlet fever, enteric fever, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, also diarrhoea in infants under two years of age.

Combined death rate from Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and other respiratory diseases, excluding Tuberculosis of the respiratory system.

∅ Combined death rate from Heart Diseases and other Diseases of the Circulatory System.

⌘ Figures not available.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

IN TWO VOLUMES

THE SECOND VOLUME

CONTAINING

THE HISTORY OF

THE REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

IN TWO VOLUMES

THE SECOND VOLUME

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CHARLES THE FIRST

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OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

IN TWO VOLUMES

THE SECOND VOLUME

CONTAINING

DEATH RATES (per 1,000 Civilian Population).

	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>
Crude Death Rate for Castleford.	11.46	12.10	11.36	12.00	10.4
Death Rate for England & Wales.	11.60	11.40	11.50	12.00	10.8

DEATH RATES OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR.

All infants per 1,000 Live Births.

Castleford.	51	63	56	56	47
England & Wales.	46	46	43	41	34

Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births.

Castleford.	50	61	56	52	49
-------------	----	----	----	----	----

Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births.

Castleford.	79	93	55	118	-
-------------	----	----	----	-----	---

DEATH RATES OF INFANTS UNDER TWO YEARS FOR DIARRHOEA.
per 1,000 Live Births.

Castleford.	2.17	10.89	7.70	9.68	4.9
England & Wales.	4.18	5.60	4.40	5.80	3.3

SCABIES.

Clinic sessions at Scabies Treatment Centre, Cinder Lane, Whitwood Mere, were held as follows:-

Female Adults and Children - 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Tuesday.

Male Adults - 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Friday.

	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>
No. of cases attending for 1st treatment.	192	800	571	342	267	128
No. of cases attending for 2 or more treatments.	1370	1503	569	290	258	107

The above figures show that the incidence of scabies has undergone a marked yearly decline since 1944 when the complaint reached phenomenal proportions and was threatening to exercise a marked slowing up effect on our war production drive. It is to be hoped that my next report will show a further marked fall. Scabies became locally notifiable in 1943 and the Local District Authority made themselves responsible for the treatment of this condition from 1943 onwards until October 1948 when the County Council took over the running of the service.

Under the aegis of the Castleford Urban District Council, every effort was made to cater for the large scale treatment of this irritating condition and the success of the scheme can be gauged from the above clinic attendances during the very vital war years when scabies was most rampant. All treatments are now centred in Cinder Lane.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

Treatment for this condition can be obtained at Clayton Hospital, Wakefield, the Leeds Venereal Diseases Clinic and at other clinics in adjacent towns.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES. (Other than Tuberculosis).

The following table shows the incidence of infectious diseases in the various age groups, the number of such cases removed to hospital for treatment, and the number of deaths.

(6) 11/11/1911 (1911) 11/11/11

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the subject. It is shown that the problem is of great importance and that it has not been fully solved. The author then proceeds to a detailed examination of the various methods which have been proposed for its solution.

2. In the second part of the paper, the author considers the special case in which the function $f(x)$ is a polynomial. It is shown that in this case the problem can be solved by a method which is simpler than the general one.

3. The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the numerical methods which have been proposed for the solution of the problem. It is shown that these methods are not very accurate and that they are very laborious.

4. In the fourth part of the paper, the author proposes a new method for the solution of the problem. It is shown that this method is simpler and more accurate than the methods which have been proposed before.

5. The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the applications of the method proposed by the author. It is shown that the method can be applied to a wide variety of problems.

6. In the sixth part of the paper, the author gives some numerical examples of the application of the method proposed by him. It is shown that the method is very accurate and that it is very laborious.

7. The seventh part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the conclusions which can be drawn from the results of the paper. It is shown that the method proposed by the author is a very good one and that it can be applied to a wide variety of problems.

8. In the eighth part of the paper, the author gives some references to the literature on the subject. It is shown that there is a great deal of work which has been done on this subject.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1948 SHOWN IN AGE GROUPS.

Notified Diseases.	Under 1 yr.	1 - 3	3 - 5	5 -10	10-15	15-25	25 & over.	No age	Total	Removed to Hospital.	Deaths.
Measles.	15	44	87	38	1	-	-	-	185	-	1
Whooping Cough.	24	80	100	36	2	1	1	-	241	-	1
Diphtheria.	-	3	2	4	2	4	2	-	17	17	-
Scarlet Fever.	-	10	26	66	28	11	6	-	147	139	-
Acute Poliomyelitis.	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-
Acute Polioencephalitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notified Diseases.	0 - 5	5 -15	15-45	45-65	65 and over	No Age	Total	Removed to Hospital.
Dysentery.	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	3
Cerebro-spinal Fever.	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Malaria.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas.	-	-	4	6	4	-	14	1
Pneumonia.	4	3	6	4	2	-	19	2
Puerperal Pyrexia.	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Particular emphasis has been laid on Diphtheria Immunisation in Castleford since this Authority took over in 1942, from the County Council, the immunisation of all the age groups from 0 - 15, and a review of the position from then up to 1948 might not be out of place. Statistical data are given first and these are followed by a brief analysis of the results. This service was returned to the County Council on 5th July of this year.

(a) Notifications of Diphtheria.

1941.....	94
1942.....	68
1943.....	45
1944.....	39
1945.....	33
1946.....	27
1947.....	23
1948.....	17

(b) Up to 15 years of age.

0 - 5 years of age. 5 - 15 years of age.

(c) Over 15 years of age.

1941		77		17
1942		48		20
1943	9		16	20
1944	11		10	18
1945	7		16	10
1946	7		9	11
1947	4		6	13
1948	6		6	5

(d) Deaths from Diphtheria.

	<u>0 - 15</u>	<u>Over 15 years.</u>
1941	1	-
1942	2	-
1943	-	-
1944	2	1
1945	1	-
1946	-	-
1947	-	-
1948	-	-

None of the above were Immunised.

(e) Number of children immunised per year.

	<u>Births.</u>	<u>0 - 5</u>	<u>5 - 15</u>
1942	827	532	838
1943	802	669	1648
1944	946	582	426
1945	859	795	442
1946	935	730	515
1947	952	738	569
1948	860	729	583

The following table shows the results of the experiments conducted during the year 1937-1938. The data is presented in a tabular form, with the first column representing the different treatments and the subsequent columns representing the various measurements taken.

Table 1. Results of the experiments conducted during the year 1937-1938.

Treatment	Mean	Standard Error	Significance
Control	1.2	0.1	
1	1.5	0.1	
2	1.8	0.1	
3	2.1	0.1	
4	2.4	0.1	
5	2.7	0.1	
6	3.0	0.1	
7	3.3	0.1	
8	3.6	0.1	
9	3.9	0.1	
10	4.2	0.1	

Table 2. Results of the experiments conducted during the year 1937-1938.

Treatment	Mean	Standard Error	Significance
Control	1.2	0.1	
1	1.5	0.1	
2	1.8	0.1	
3	2.1	0.1	
4	2.4	0.1	
5	2.7	0.1	
6	3.0	0.1	
7	3.3	0.1	
8	3.6	0.1	
9	3.9	0.1	
10	4.2	0.1	

Table 3. Results of the experiments conducted during the year 1937-1938.

Treatment	Mean	Standard Error	Significance
Control	1.2	0.1	
1	1.5	0.1	
2	1.8	0.1	
3	2.1	0.1	
4	2.4	0.1	
5	2.7	0.1	
6	3.0	0.1	
7	3.3	0.1	
8	3.6	0.1	
9	3.9	0.1	
10	4.2	0.1	

Table 4. Results of the experiments conducted during the year 1937-1938.

Treatment	Mean	Standard Error	Significance
Control	1.2	0.1	
1	1.5	0.1	
2	1.8	0.1	
3	2.1	0.1	
4	2.4	0.1	
5	2.7	0.1	
6	3.0	0.1	
7	3.3	0.1	
8	3.6	0.1	
9	3.9	0.1	
10	4.2	0.1	

(f) No. of Children Immunised - Primary & Refresher doses since 1946.

	<u>0 - 5</u>		<u>5 - 15</u>	
	<u>Primary.</u>	<u>Refresher.</u>	<u>Primary.</u>	<u>Refresher.</u>
1946	730	-	425	90
1947	735	3	398	171
1948	728	1	278	305

(g) Percentage of Children Immunised since 1942.

	<u>0 - 5</u>	<u>5 - 15</u>
1942	28.33%	51.22%
1943	44.91	87.02
1944	49.84	89.52
1945	66.12	92.01
1946	67.03	94.55
1947	67.83	95.32
1948	67.27	94.25

Table (a) shows the great decrease that has occurred in the incidence of Diphtheria in our midst during recent years; in 1941 the number of notified cases was 94 and this figure dropped to 17 in 1948. These figures are for all ages but perusal of the next two tables (b and c) reveals the significant fact that whilst diphtheria is $3\frac{1}{2}$ times less common in the adult age group (i.e. over 15) it is almost $6\frac{1}{2}$ times less common in the 0 - 15 age group and the Death Rate (table d.) from this disease has been nil since 1945. Tables (e) and (f) show the number of children who have been immunised in the two age groups and they reflect the vast amount of spade work done in the field by the nursing personnel with particular reference to the Health Visitors, the Immunisation Nurse, and the staff at the clinics.

In the face of these figures one can no longer assume an apathetic attitude towards the beneficial protective effects of immunisation against diphtheria and the good results obtained are largely due to the ready co-operation of the parents at Castleford. Without their assistance, the task would have been less easy than it has been. One fact however stands out prominently. During the past three or four years it has not been found possible to increase the immunised percentage rate of the 0 - 5 age group above 67 and indeed it has remained almost static at this figure since 1945, in spite of the persistent application of all the conventional methods at our disposal. I have come to the conclusion that if further success is going to attend our efforts in Castleford, it will have to be attained by unconventional methods. With this object in mind, I have been tentatively exploring the possibilities of obtaining the use of a mobile immunisation van which will take immunisation to the very doors of the people so that parents will be unable to say any longer that they cannot have their children immunised because of domestic ties or other reasons. It is difficult to forecast what the success of such a venture will be, but at least it is worth trying. Provided the parents of the under 5 age group will only give us just a little more assistance, there is no doubt at all that eventually we should be able to attain a larger measure of success than was hitherto envisaged, and even virtually to eliminate diphtheria from our midst.

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TUBERCULOSIS.

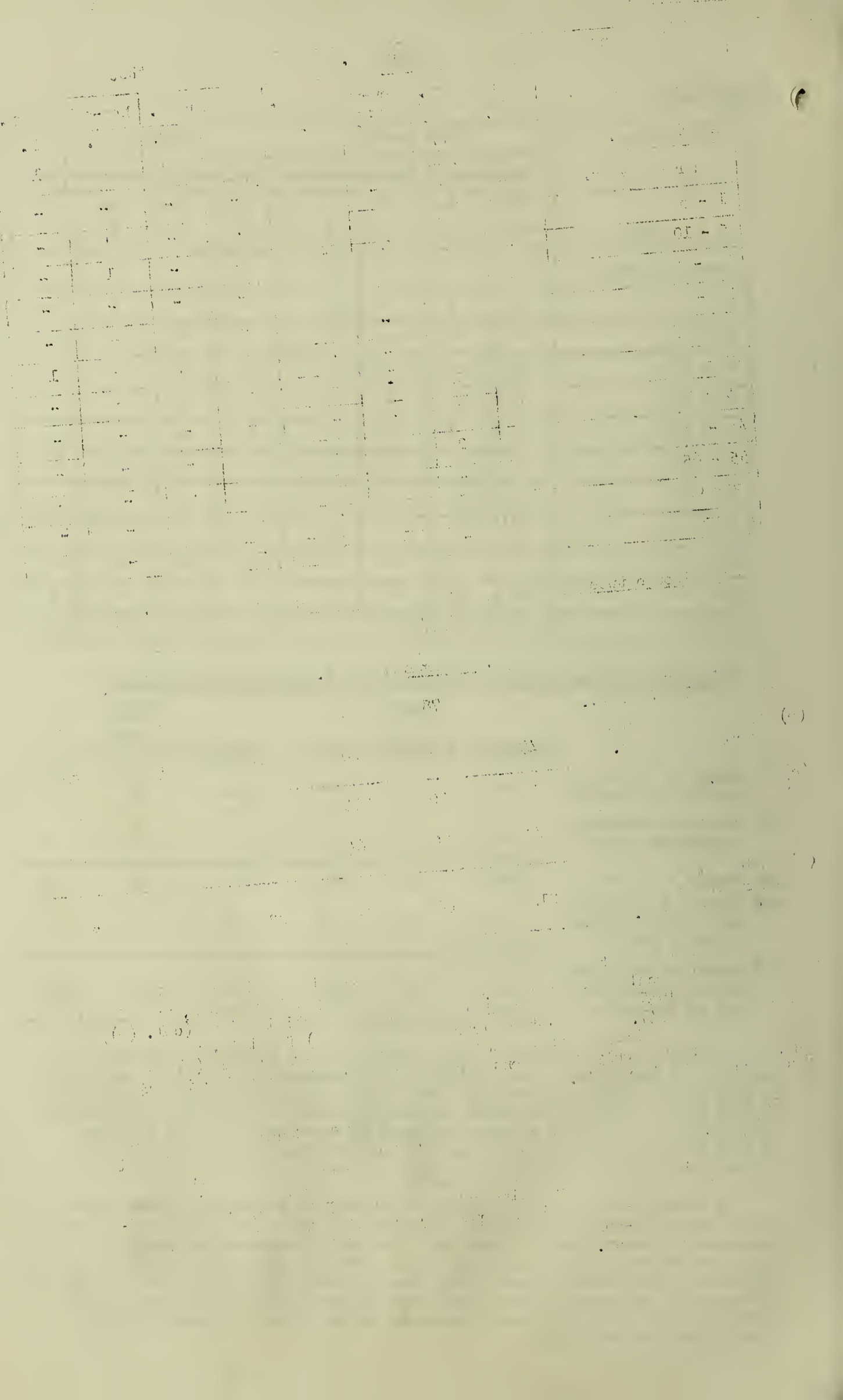
Notifications 50	New cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
At all ages.	29	14	3	4	10	9	2	1
Under one year.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	1	-	2	1	-	-	1	-
5 - 10	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
10 - 15	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
15 - 20	1	2	-	1	-	2	-	-
20 - 25	3	5	-	-	1	4	-	1
25 - 35	3	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
35 - 45	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55	9	2	-	-	4	-	-	-
55 - 65	6	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Over 65	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
No age	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

Comparison between numbers on Tuberculosis Register in 1947 and 1948

	1947			1948		
	<u>Pulmonary.</u>	<u>Non Pulmonary.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Pulmonary.</u>	<u>Non Pulmonary.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
(a) Number of cases on register 1st January.	209	78	287	214	66	280
(b) New cases notified during the year.	49	8	57	43	7	50
(c) Totals.	258	86	344	257	73	330
(d) Number of cases removed from register during year.	44	20	64	21	5	26
(e) Number of cases left on register at the end of the year.	214	66	280	236	68	304

A first glance at the above table would give the impression that the incidence of Tuberculosis, especially that of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, was higher in 1948 than in 1947, but actually there were 7 fewer notifications (col. (b)) in 1948 than in 1947. The higher figures in column (e) for 1948, as compared with 1947, are in a large measure explained by reference to column (d) when it will be seen that only 26 persons were removed from the register in 1948 as compared with 64 in 1947.

My comments on page 13 in regard to shortage of Sanatorium accommodation and of nurses, again apply equally forcibly here, and if this shortage is not counteracted before long, it might well lead to an increased incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the course of the next few years, by reason of the difficulty experienced in segregating cases of active Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Reference to the causes of death (see page 5) show that the Death Rate for both Pulmonary and non-pulmonary Tuberculosis was slightly higher in 1948 than in the previous year.



MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The National Health Service Act became operative on July 5th, and on this date Castleford ceded her autonomous rights for Maternity and Child Welfare to the County Council, and her Maternity Home to the Regional Hospital Board.

Castleford's pioneer efforts in the field of Maternity and Child Welfare, not forgetting the persistent zeal of the late Mr. Anson, whose intense enthusiasm for matters relating to Child Welfare overcame all obstacles, must be placed on record, and the sure foundations laid by those early efforts have culminated in a service of which any Local Authority might well be proud. This Act increases the scope and has fundamentally altered the nature of the duties of the Health Visitor. Prior to the 5th July she was responsible for the younger members of the community, doing a vital job in disseminating knowledge on how to reduce the high infantile mortality rate which existed in the early days of the Maternity and Child Welfare movement, but now that the back of this problem has been broken, it is felt that she can now extend her sphere of influence to that of the adult. Medico-sociological problems will also occupy her attentions to a much greater extent than hitherto.

The Divisionalisation of all the nursing services under one Medical Officer has resulted in a greater measure of co-operation and flexibility of the service, hitherto undreamed of. The allocation of maternity beds is also a matter which has given rise to concern during the year. Shortage of Maternity Home accommodation and worse still the grave shortage of trained nurses, necessitating in some cases closure of existing wards, are only two of the legacies bequeathed to the Regional Hospital Board which are stifling the efforts of that body, but it is gratifying to learn that the initiative taken by the Castleford Council towards increasing the bed accommodation by eight at our local Maternity Home has not been forgotten. The problem of the shortage of nurses may well be solved, if the report of the working party on the recruitment and training of nurses can be implemented. Amongst other things it would result in the nurse confining her activities solely to nursing, and would bring her hours of duty more in line with those of other sections of the community.

The Castleford area with a population of over 43,000, is sub-divided into four districts for Health Visiting purposes, and in each of these is an Infant Welfare Centre with a Health Visitor in charge. At present clinics are held in adapted or improvised buildings such as Church Halls, etc. and if dignity is to be added to the movement and Health Visitors are to be attracted to the service, then all the clinics in the Castleford area will have to be replaced by modern structures more in keeping with the spirit of the time.

The following tables give statistical data regarding the working of this service during the year now under review.

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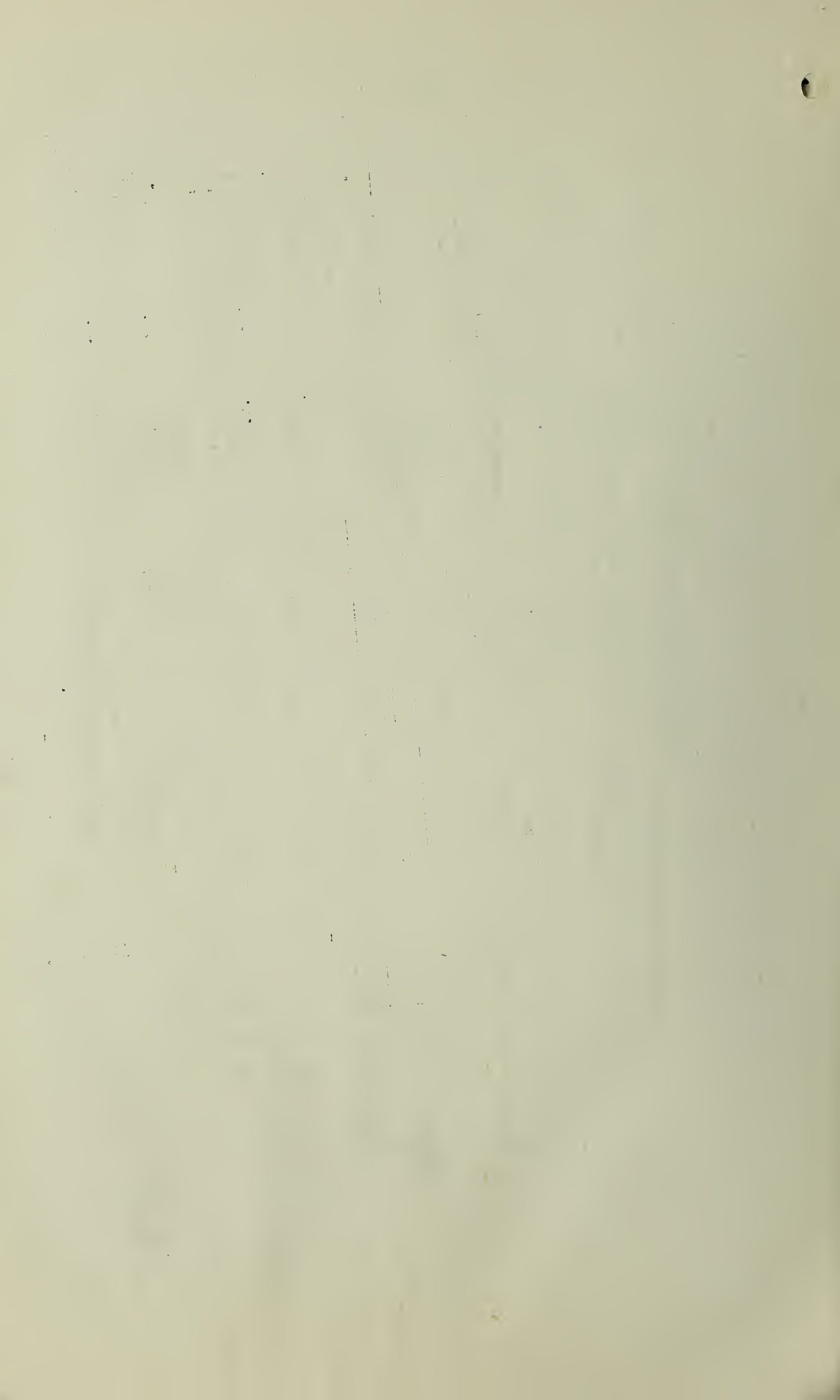
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CHILD WELFARE CENTRES - 1948

Centre.	Days and times of sessions.	No. of sessions during Year.	Attendances.				Attending for 1st time.	
			0 - 1	Average per session.	1 - 5	Average per session.	0 - 1	1 - 5
Airedale Methodist Church.	Mondays 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	48	2387	49	339	7	173	17
Glasshoughton St. Paul's Institute.	Tuesdays 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	48	2701	56	637	13	107	4
Sagar Street, Castleford.	Monday & Thursday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	98	3844	39	895	9	245	10
Whitwood Oxford Street Methodist Church.	Monday 1.30 to 4 p.m.	48	3886	80	270	5	207	-
Totals.		242	12818	53	2141	9	732	31

Estimated percentage of children 0 - 1 who attended the Infant Welfare Centre during the year - 89.26%

It will thus be noted that 9 children out of every 10 in the Urban District under one year of age attended the Castleford Infant Welfare Centres.



ANTE-NATAL CLINICS - 1948.

<u>Centre.</u>	<u>No. of Sessions.</u>	<u>No. of Attendances.</u>	<u>Average per session.</u>	<u>No. attending for 1st time.</u>
Airedale.	35	754	21	173
Glasshoughton.	24	196	8	51
Sagar Street.	46	678	15	181
Whitwood.	49	673	14	155
	154	2301	15	560

Details are given below of the proprietary brands of foods etc. which were available at cost price to all women attending the Clinics.

Cow & Gate (Full cream & Half cream).	Vitamin Concentrate.
Ostermilk (Nos. 1 and 2)	Farex.
Lactogen.	Colact.
Trufood.	Glucose.
Ovaltine.	Horlicks.
Lactagol.	Robeleine.
Maltoline.	Robinsons' Groats.
Viol.	

The scheme for the free provision of Cod Liver Oil, Orange Juice and other vitamin concentrates is not so widely made use of as it might be, in spite of all the propaganda efforts which have been made to popularise them.

PREMATURE INFANTS.

Thirty seven premature births were notified during the year and of these nine died, leaving a total of twenty eight surviving. It is interesting to note that of those who died, death supervened at the most only two days after birth in all cases and under present conditions, considering the low birth weight in each case, it would be difficult to see how they could have maintained a separate existence.

A very efficient system of supervision of these infants was organised during the year, either in the district or in hospital, and certain of the nursing midwifery personnel received special training in this aspect of the work.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

The Castleford area is served by 9 midwives and two relief midwives, the services of the latter being available to both sections of the Division, and is, broadly, sub-divided into 3 districts, each of which has three midwives. It is contemplated in the not too distant future that these districts will require re-organising by reason of the drift of the population to the new housing estates which are now springing up. During the year all the midwives took their Gas and Air course and have been furnished with the requisite equipment for carrying out this work. Whenever possible the midwives attend the Ante-natal clinics, which in every case are based on the existing Infant Welfare Clinics, and co-operate as fully as possible with the Doctor in charge of the Ante-natal Clinic.

In cluded below is an account of the work done by the midwives during the year.

Total No. of deliveries - as midwife.	525
Total No. of deliveries - as Maternity Nurse.	12
Total No. of patients ante-natally examined.	650

Only 8 women in labour had Gas and Air analgesia during the year and in view of the immense relief that can be obtained by patients in labour from this form of analgesia, the Midwives have been instructed to push it whenever possible.

HOME HELP SERVICE.

For about three or four years now persistent attempts have been made, first by the Castleford Urban District Council and later after the 5th July by the West Riding County Council, to get operating a Home Help service in this district. In spite of all the propaganda facilities at our disposal, including press advertisements, contact with voluntary organisations, an appeal to the Labour Exchange, etc., there have never been more than two or three Home Helps on our register at any one time and more usually only one. Furthermore, this has been balanced by the fact that there would not appear to be a great need for the assistance provided by the Home Help service if one can rely on the actual applications for such assistance as being an index of our requirements. It is really incredible that such a useful service should be so little made use of. The assistance of Home Helps from the Normanton part of the division could doubtless be made use of to a greater extent should the service become more popular, and until further efforts have been made to attract more women to the service.

During 1948 only one Home Help was on our register and her services were made use of only once, and that not a case of confinement.

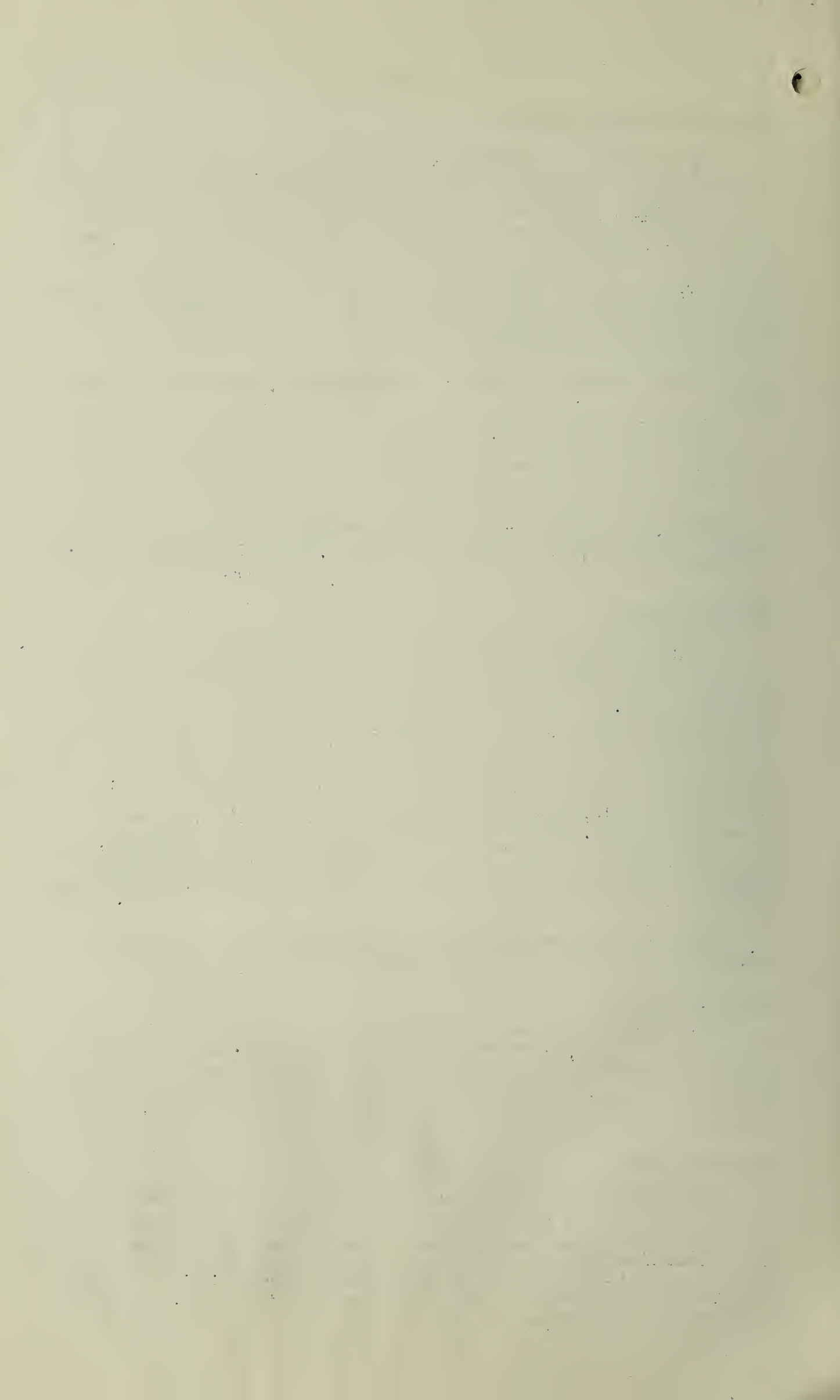
CARE AND AFTER CARE.

A particularly effective scheme is now operating in the Urban District in regard to the care and after care of those who are, or have been, patients in hospitals adjacent to Castleford. It is particularly gratifying to learn that consultants of the Leeds General Infirmary have, on more than one occasion, personally expressed their appreciation for the assistance and co-operation afforded by this scheme.

PAEDIATRIC CLINIC.

A Paediatric Clinic was commenced during the year and it is held at the Divisional Office every second Tuesday of the month at 2.30 p.m.

This clinic was originally planned to operate every two weeks, but at the end of three fortnightly sessions, it was decided to hold it only once per month. Dr. T.E.D. Beavan acted as the Paediatric Consultant for about a month, i.e. from 7th May to 4th June, and after a lapse of a month, his place was taken by Dr. W. Henderson.



SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

School Medical Inspections.

It will be appreciated that owing to war time conditions, shortage of staff etc., this service was well in arrears at the commencement of the year and as a result a far greater number of children than would normally be the case were awaiting inspection. An early start was made on a programme of medical examinations and during the year the pupils of 25 of the 30 schools in the area were inspected.

In accordance with the County Medical Officer's Circular, dated 8th June, 1948, the Scholars Medical Record Cards were collected from the various schools in the area and assembled at this office and it was found that only in very few cases did the cards collected correspond with the register of the school concerned. This resulted in a considerable amount of time being spent in the checking and redistribution of the cards by the office staff. Additional confusion was caused by the fact that in the past the record cards of pupils transferred to new schools had not always been transferred with the pupils concerned, as a result of which, many duplicate cards had been made out and unnecessary examinations performed.

The centralisation of the Medical Record Cards will, it is hoped, eliminate this duplication of cards and inspections.

<u>Number of Schools in the Area.</u>	<u>Number of Schools Inspected.</u>
30	25
<u>Average No. of Pupils attending schools in the area during 1948.</u>	<u>Number of Children Inspected.</u>
7534	3817

Of the total number of pupils examined during the year, 63.78% were of good physique, 33.25% were of fair physique, and 2.97% were of poor physique.

Minor Ailments Clinics.

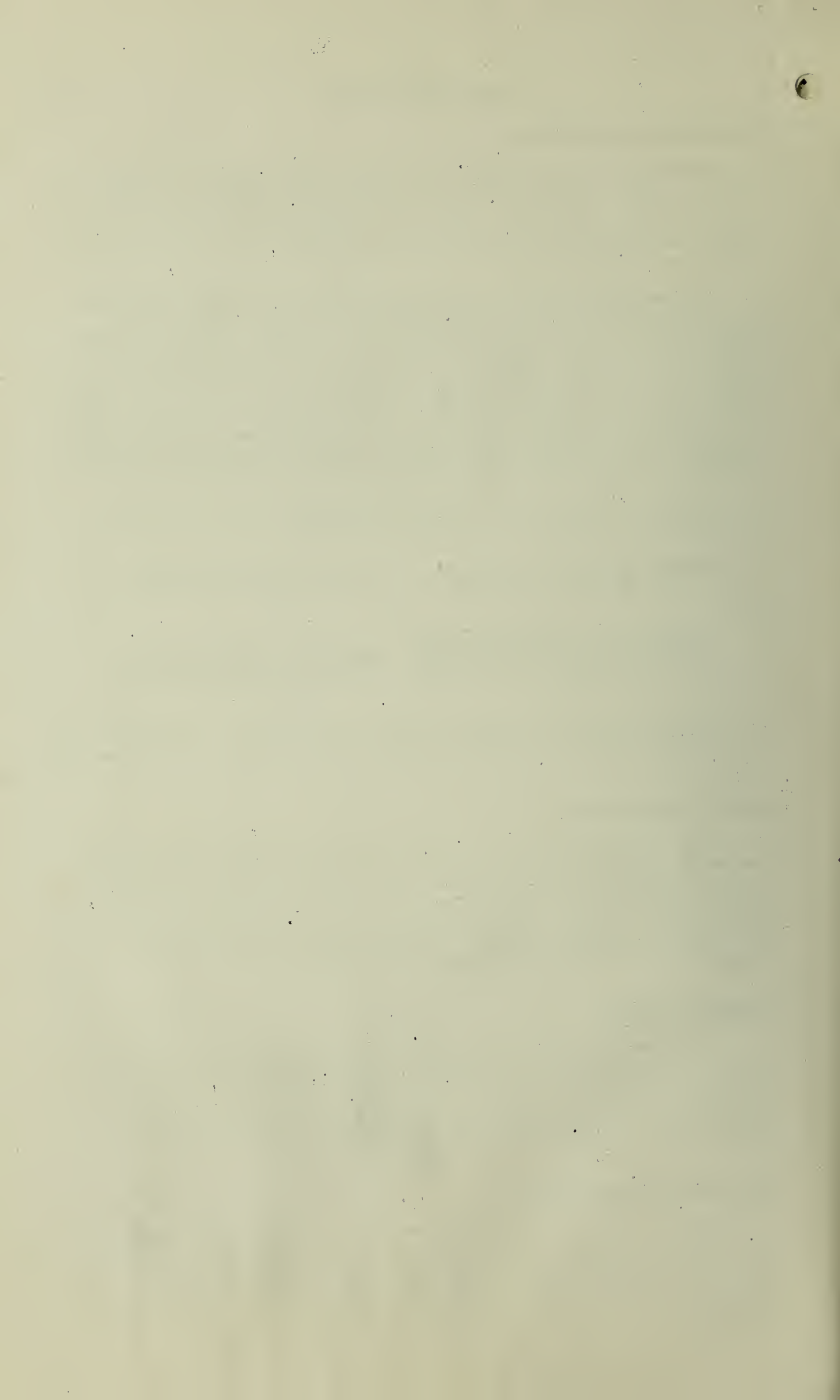
There are seven points in the area where minor ailments clinics are conducted, the main one being at Wesley Street, Castleford, which is held every morning of the week, Monday to Friday inclusive, and the consultant clinic is held on each Wednesday morning. The other clinics at Ashton Road, Cutsyke, Airedale, Fryston, Hightown, and Wheldon Lane Nursery Schools, are usually held once each week. During the year a total of 12,497 attendances were recorded and 6246 defects were treated.

OPHTHALMIC CLINICS.

The Ophthalmic Surgeon, Dr. L. Wittels, visited the Wesley Street Eye Clinic on 36 occasions in 1948, and 451 children were examined during the year of whom 304 were prescribed spectacles. Six children received operative treatment for squint. Eye clinic sessions were not held at any regular intervals but arranged through the County Medical Officer's Department according to the number of children who were on the waiting list.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC.

The Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic was held at the Castleford, Normanton and District Hospital, Hightown, where Mr. N.S. Daw, the E.N.T. Surgeon, saw children from this area at the Out-Patient's Department on every alternate Wednesday morning and where necessary carried out operative treatment on 115 children, in addition 13 other forms of treatment were also done.



ORTHOPAEDIC CLINICS.

The Orthopaedic Clinic for children in this area was held on the first Monday of each month at the Child Welfare Centre, Normanton, the Orthopaedic Surgeon being Mr. D.H. Russell. The number of children who were treated for orthopaedic and postural defects was 25.

Six individual children (out-patients of Mr. Clark's who had originally been admitted to his clinic at Leeds General Infirmary), attended the Pontefract Clinic held on the second Tuesday of each month.

Eight children who have been discharged from Orthopaedic Hospitals and were still in need of some supervision attended Mr. Crockatt's Clinic at the County General Hospital, Staincliffe, which was usually held on the second Thursday of each month.

Children suffering from Tuberculous Orthopaedic defects attended the monthly Pontefract Orthopaedic Clinic, arrangements being made by the area Consultant Tuberculosis Officer when the patients should attend and this office was informed accordingly.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY.

Supply.

Water is purchased in bulk from three neighbouring authorities, namely Wakefield County Borough, Pontefract Municipal Borough and Tadcaster Rural District. A maximum of 650,000 gallons per day can be obtained from Wakefield, 400,000 from Pontefract and 30,000 from Tadcaster. The supplies from Wakefield and Tadcaster are soft in character but that from Pontefract is very hard, the former having a total average hardness of 5.0 degrees clark respectively, and the latter of 16.0 degrees clark.

Purification.

Apart from the purification undertaken at the water works, no further action is taken locally except in the case of the water from the Red Hill Reservoir which is chlorinated after leaving the reservoir.

Consumption.

In 1948 the average daily consumption for Castleford was 1,040,000 gallons, of which 740,000 gallons were used for Domestic purposes and 300,000 gallons industrially.

All houses with the exception of 11 on private supplies obtain their supply from the towns mains. No houses are supplied from communal stand pipes.

PUBLIC BATHS.

Break Point chlorination has now been in use for two seasons at our public baths, situated in Florence Street, Castleford, and as the accompanying table for 1948 shows, the bacteriological sample results have been consistently good and not a little gratifying.

RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLING OF WATER FROM THE CASTLEFORD BATHS.

Date.	P.H. Value.	Total Free Chlorine P.P.M.	Presumptive B.coli. in 100 ml. water.	Faecal B.coli. in 100 ml. water.
15.4.48.	A 7.0	0.6	N11	N11
15.4.48.	B 7.1	0.6	N11	N11
13.5.48.	A 7.2	0.5	N11	N11
13.5.48.	B 7.2	0.5	N11	N11
27.5.48.	A 7.3	0.8	N11	N11
27.5.48.	B 7.3	0.8	N11	N11
10.6.48.	A 7.2	0.8	N11	N11
10.6.48.	B 7.2	0.5	N11	N11
17.6.48.	A 7.5	0.8	N11	N11
17.6.48.	B 7.5	0.8	N11	N11
22.6.48.	A 7.5	0.8	N11	N11
22.6.48.	B 7.5	0.8	N11	N11
5.7.48.	A 7.2	0.5	N11	N11
5.7.48.	B 7.2	0.5	N11	N11
17.8.48.	A 7.2	0.5	N11	N11
17.8.48.	B 7.3	0.5	N11	N11
26.8.48.	A 7.2	1.0	N11	N11
26.8.48.	B 7.3	0.8	N11	N11
1.9.48.	A 7.1	0.8	N11	N11
1.9.48.	B 7.1	0.6	N11	N11
16.9.48.	A 7.1	1.0	N11	N11
16.9.48.	B 7.1	1.0	N11	N11
30.9.48.	A 7.2	0.5	N11	N11
30.9.48.	B 7.1	0.5	N11	N11
8.10.48.	A 6.9	1.0	N11	N11
8.10.48.	B 6.9	0.6	N11	N11
12.10.48.	A 6.8	0.8	N11	N11
12.10.48.	B 6.8	N11	N11	N11
19.10.48.	A 7.0	0.5	N11	N11
19.10.48.	B 7.0	0.5	N11	N11
26.10.48.	A 6.9	1.0	N11	N11
26.10.48.	B 7.0	0.5	N11	N11

A = Shallow End. (Inlet).

B = Deep End. (Outlet).

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MENTAL HEALTH.

The Mental Health Service is administered by a sub-committee of the County Council and work done in connection with the Lunacy and Mental Deficiency Acts 1890 to 1930 is carried out by a Duly Authorised Officer centred at Pontefract. A Mental Health Social Worker undertakes work under the Mental Deficiency Acts and on her devolves duties pertaining to guardianship supervision and training of mental defectives. The main requisites for anyone undertaking this type of work are tact, an abundance of understanding, and a well balanced personality.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The administration of the Castleford Ambulance Service is the responsibility of the County Council and the service is operated on an agency basis by the Local District Authority. During the year the three ambulances covered an area of 51,099 miles, and carried a total of 5,005 cases.

CONCLUSION.

The work carried on in this Department during the year has been exacting, and those functions for which we are already responsible, were consolidated, whilst new ones were re-organised to fall into their niches in a divisional basis. The staff, both professional and clerical, have at all times pulled their weight, and my thanks are also due to the Sanitary Inspectors, who have been most helpful. The co-operation of the Engineer & Surveyor in supplying figures for this report is gratefully acknowledged.

Yours faithfully,

J. M. PATERSON.

Medical Officer of Health.



THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CASTLEFORD.

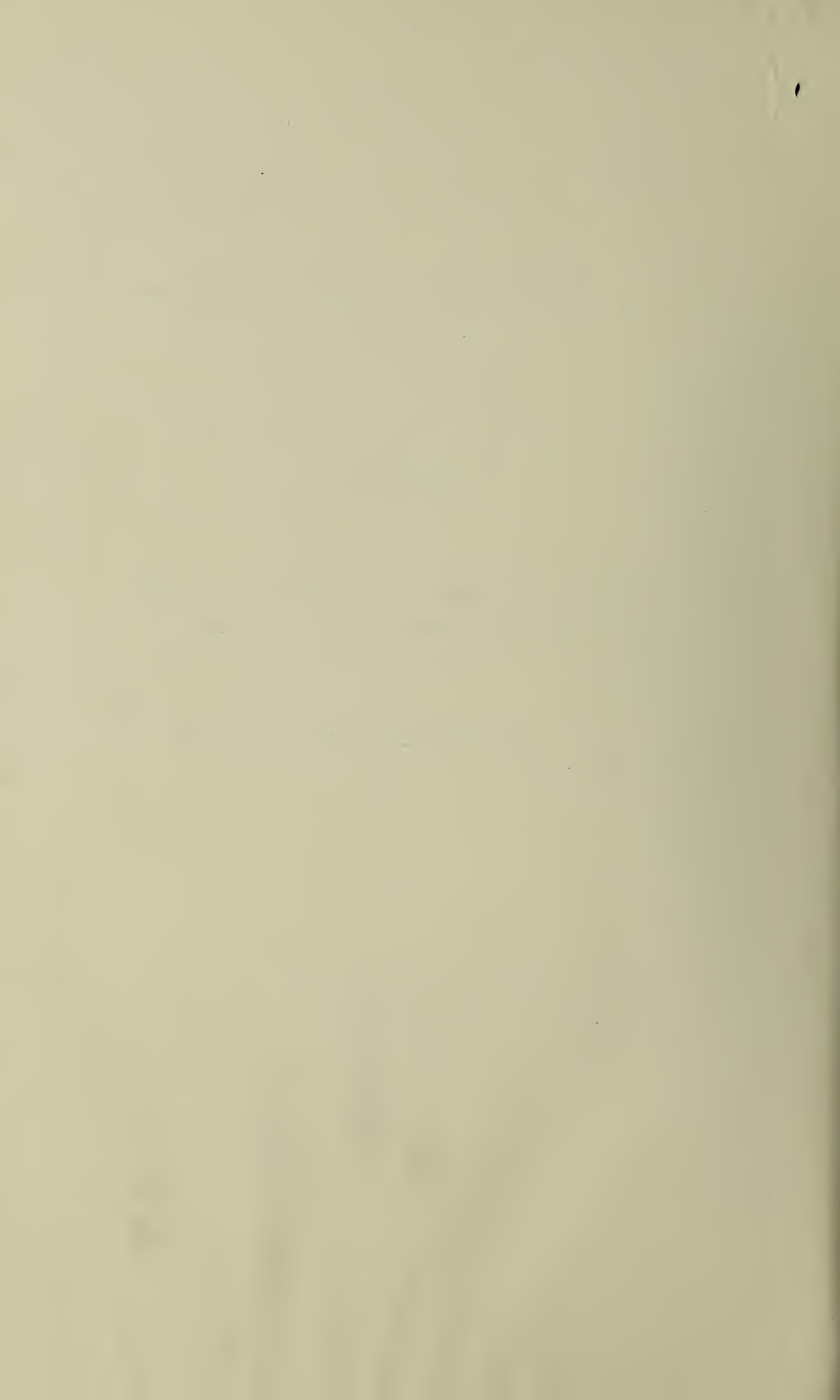
ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent.

E.J.WINFIELD, M.R.SAN.I., M.S.I.A., A.M.INST.P.C.

YEAR ENDED 31ST. DECEMBER, 1948.



THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CASTLEFORD.

Annual Report of the Sanitary Inspector for
the year ended 31st. December, 1948.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

I beg to place before you my fifth Annual Report in which is given a brief review of the work of my Department and of the sanitary conditions obtaining in your district during the year 1948.

The year has been one of progress and whilst much has been done to make good the leeway of the war years, it is realised that much still remains outstanding.

The personnel of the Department has undergone several changes during the year. Mr. G. Horn, Deputy Sanitary Inspector, having obtained another appointment, resigned his office with the Council and was succeeded by Mr. J. Rooke, one of the Additional Inspectors. Mr. A. Senior, having been successful in obtaining the Certificate of Sanitary Inspector, was transferred to technical duties and was later appointed as Additional Sanitary Inspector. Mr. J. Townsend, Junior Assistant, was given leave of absence to undergo a whole-time course of training, whilst Mr. C. Rhodes returned to the Department after demobilisation from H.M. Forces.

HOUSING

It is with a feeling of relief that one can record extensive progress in the re-housing. The scheme at Red Hill made rapid progress and at the end of the year was well on the way to completion. The houses there provided have done much to relieve gross overcrowding, nevertheless, there still remains the call for further building, and it is hoped that the erection of new dwellings will continue in the immediate future.

New houses erected during the year are as follows:-

<u>Council owned:</u>		
B.I.S.F.	109	
Spooner	191	
Howard	50	
Aluminium Bungalows	<u>114</u>	464
<u>Privately Built</u>		
Traditional type	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
		<u>466</u>

The policy of past years has been maintained and the effects of all in-going tenants to Council owned houses are removed by this Department, and during the course of removal are subjected to a process of fumigation. The cost of removal and treatment is borne by the tenant.

REPAIR AND DEMOLITION

The housing problem is not solely confined to the provision of new houses, the demands for repair and improvement to existing accommodation being as widespread as ever. Whilst building materials have not been in such short supply, the economic aspect has proved even more difficult. Owners of properties have found the increasing costs of both labour and material an almost insurmountable difficulty, and as they themselves are prevented from increasing the rents of their properties, adequate repairs are only obtained with difficulty. During the year the Department continued to issue building licences, but as the amount to be spent without licence was restored to £100, the necessity ceased to exist. During the year 19 licences, covering work to the value of £1053 were issued.

On several occasions inspection again revealed properties to be virtually irreparable. Whilst the need for utilising all possible housing is fully realised, the conditions so found left no alternative to demolition, and consequently several reports were made which lead eventually to the making of demolition orders. In the tables following there is set out in numerical order a summary of housing works which may prove of interest to members. The final table endeavours to explain the classes of defects found and their history.

OVERCROWDING.

Reference has been made in previous years to overcrowding, but circumstances change so frequently that today the actual position is not accurately known. An estimate would be pure guess work and serve no useful purpose, but when circumstances are more opportune, a survey such as was made on the passing of the Housing Act, should again be conducted.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:-

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).....	2644
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.....	6203

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:-

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action of Local Authority or their Officers.....	145
---	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.....	84
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.....	84
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices.....	

- (a) By owners..... 64
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners..... Nil
- (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-
 - (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied..... 117
 - (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices.....
 - (a) By owners..... 109
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners..... Nil
- (c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:-
 - (1) Number of representations, etc., made in respect of dwelling-houses unfit for habitation..... 19
 - (2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made..... 19
 - (3) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.... 11
 - (4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings were accepted from owners.....
 - (a) To render houses fit for human habitation.. Nil
 - (b) As to usage other than human habitation..... Nil
- (d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:-
 - (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made..... 1
 - (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenement or room having been rendered fit..... Nil

The following is a summary of the return submitted to the Ministry of Health of the action taken under the Housing Acts, 1930-36, and the position at the 31st. December, 1948:-

Part I of the Act. Clearance Areas -

No. of unfit dwelling-houses demolished.... 68
 No. of persons displaced..... 243

Part II of the Act. Individual Unfit Houses -

No. of dwelling-houses demolished -

formal action..... 122
 informal action..... 32

No. of dwelling-houses closed..... 29
 Parts of buildings closed..... 8
 No. of persons displaced from above..... 739
 No. of dwelling-houses made fit:-

formal action..... 273
 informal action..... 1498

Summary of Work					
	Informal Notices	Complied with.	Statutory Notices served.	Complied with.	Out-standing.
Housing Act, 1936. Section 9.	98	31	84	69	23
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 39	33	28	4	4	1
Section 45.	100	91	13	11	2
Section 47.	1	-	1	-	1
Section 75.	295	263	47	47	15
Section 92.	232	114	117	180	32
Section 138.	-	-	-	5	-

Key:

Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936 is used to require thorough repair and reconditioning of houses.

Section 39 of the Public Health Act, 1936 deals with such matters as blocked or defective drains, sink waste pipes, etc.

Section 45 is used for water closets which are defective, but which can be repaired without total reconstruction.

Section 47 deals with the conversion of privy middens, slop closets, etc., to water closets.

Section 75 enforces the provision of a proper ashbin accommodation.

Section 92 is used for enforcing general repairs to dwellings.

Section 138 deals with premises without a proper and sufficient water supply for domestic purposes.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

As in previous years, the closest possible supervision was exercised over the town's food supplies. The carcasses of all animals slaughtered for sale for human consumption were inspected. The experience gained in the last ten years has revealed the great advantage of centralised killings, but the restricted nature of the present premises leaves much to be desired. One looks with hope to the time when the Council can undertake the construction of a public abattoir of modern design, but before such a project can be considered, it is essential to know the intentions of the Central Government in the matter. It is hoped that this time is not too far removed.

MILK SUPPLY.

During the year the public showed a marked preference for bottled milk, consequently there has been a marked increase in the number of persons selling T.T. (Pasteurised) Milk. The Co-operative Wholesale Society continues to operate its pasteurising plant and during the year has drawn the supply of raw milk mainly from farms outside, but within reasonable access, of the district. The increased supply available has reduced considerably the bulk supply formerly derived from the Cheshire Depot. As in former years the Society retails the pasteurised milk in bottles direct to householders and schools and wholesale to other retailers. The experiment started the previous year of retailing T.T. (Pasteurised) milk met with marked success during the year.

Manor Croft Dairies and their Associate Company, Express Dairies, Sheffield, Ltd., maintained their depot in the district and again made available heat-treated milk, pasteurised and T.T.(Pasteurised) milk.

Sterilised milk still continues to be retailed by a number of shop keepers in the district.

The sale of raw milk is now very restricted, although a few retailers and producer-retailers still exist. During the year one retailer went over to "Accredited" milk, produced on his own farm outside the district.

Particulars of milk producers, purveyors, dairies, etc., are given below:-

Raw Milk.

No. of Producers on Register	-	6
No. of cows kept	-	120
No. of cowsheds	-	7
No. of cowshed and dairy inspections		95

Accredited Milk.

No. of Accredited Producers	-	Nil
-----------------------------	---	-----

Pasteurised Milk.

No. of Pasteurised Producers	-	1
No. of farms supplying milk to pasteurising dairy.		140
Amount of farm milk supplied to dairy		856,643 galls.
Amount of Depot milk supplied to dairy		227,614 galls.
<u>Output of Dairy.</u>		
Domestic consumers in 1 pint bottles		595,907 galls.
School consumers in 1/3 pint bottles		129,721 galls.
Bulk supply to other retailers		338,951 galls.

Retailers.

No. of milk retailers on register	-	24
No. selling homeproduced raw milk	-	4
No. selling raw milk from other producers.	-	4
No. selling heat-treated milk	-	10
No. licensed to sell pasteurised milk.	-	19
No. licensed to sell T.T.(Pasteur.) milk.	-	17
No. selling own produced Accredited Milk.	-	1

Bacteriological Sampling of Milk.

Raw Milk.

No. of samples submitted for
Methylene Blue Test:-

To County Laboratory	-	81
In Department	-	818
Total		<u>899</u>

No. which satisfied the Methylene
Blue Test for Accredited Milk - 499

Heat Treated.

No. of samples submitted for the Methylene Blue & Phosphatase Tests.	-	27
No. of samples which satisfied the Methylene Blue Test.	-	23
No. of samples which satisfied the Phosphatase Test.	-	21

Pasteurised.

No. of samples submitted to prescribed test.	-	73
No. of samples which satisfied the Methylene Blue Test.	-	66
No. which satisfied the Phosphatase Test.	-	73

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised).

No. of samples submitted to prescribed test.	-	60
No. of samples which satisfied the Methylene Blue Test.	-	55
No. of samples which satisfied the Phosphatase Test.	-	60

Accredited Milk.

No. of samples submitted for the prescribed test.	-	9
No. of samples which satisfied the Methylene Blue Test-		9

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Chemical Analysis.

Total number of samples taken:	Informal	79
	Formal	6
	Total	<u>85</u>

<u>Description</u>	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Informal</u>	<u>Total</u>
Milk	1	68	69
Flour	-	11	11
Unrationed Cooking Fat	4	-	4
Butter	1	-	1
Totals	6	79	85

Of the samples taken, the following were found to be adulterated:-

No.	Description	Analysis	Result
60C.	Milk - Informal	Total Solids 11.30 Solids not Fat 8.16 Fat 3.14	Followed up by formal sample which proved genuine.
653	Baking Composition - Formal	100% Petroleum Jelly.	Prosecution taken but
654	" " "	100% " "	defendant found
656	" " "	100% " "	not guilty owing to there being no standard laid down.

ICE-CREAM.

This commodity has maintained its popularity with the public and appears to show large sales increases. The registration of fixed premises and the application of the Heat Treatment Regulations have secured many improvements, but many anomalies still remain, not least of these being the activities of the itinerant vendor. The retailing of ice-cream from permanent premises requires registration of those premises, and this in turn enables local authorities to achieve proper standards of cleanliness, but the itinerant vendor requires no registration and consequently plies his trade with almost complete freedom. Whilst many of the vans used for this purpose are of excellent design and sale is conducted with marked regard for hygiene, it is all too common to find loose ice-cream being retailed from open carts, with no protection against the atmosphere, and without the facilities necessary to cleanliness. The time is long overdue when these vendors should register with the local authority in whose district they reside, and who can in turn require proper standards as a condition of registration.

The following is a summary of licences issued in the district

No. of premises registered during the year for manufacture.	- 2
No. of premises registered during the year for sale only.	- 5
Total number of premises on register for manufacture.	- 5
Total number of premises on register for sale only.	- 19

Sampling of ice cream has been continued throughout the year.

Although no legal standard exists for bacterial purity, a provisional scheme of grading has been adopted by the County Laboratory. In addition your Medical Officer, who has taken keen interest in the trade, again requested that examination be made of all samples for the presence of coliform bacillus. The results of this sampling are herewith appended:-

No. of samples taken	-	160
No. in Provisional Grade I. (Reduction time in 4½ hrs or more).	-	90
No. in Provisional Grade 2.	-	37
No. in Provisional Grade 3.	-	23
No. in Provisional Grade 4.	-	10

Coliform Test.

No. of samples showing Faecal B.Coli	-	4
No. of samples showing Non-Faecal B.Coli	-	55
No. of samples showing no B.Coli	-	101

These figures show a marked improvement on the results obtained in 1947.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

There were 13 applications for licences to Slaughter and Stun Animals, 12 of which were granted and one refused.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle excl'g cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number inspected	1462	237	477	5358	67
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	1	9	5	11	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	574	43	1	346	9
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis.	39.3	21.9	1.2	6.6	17.9
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	8	12	-	-	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	256	92	-	1	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	17.9	43.9	-	.02	7.5

Carcases, part carcasses and organs condemned.

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Carcases	30	5	11	7	53
Forequarters	23	-	5	2	30
Hindquarters	10	-	-	-	10
Heads	152	-	-	1	153
Lungs	586	-	36	-	622
Plucks	-	1	300	7	308
Livers	625	-	38	-	663
Hearts	23	-	-	-	23
Udders	3	-	-	-	3
Intestines	34	-	-	-	34
Shoulders	-	-	-	1	1
Legs	-	-	7	1	8

Diseases

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Tuberculosis	368	-	1	5	374
Actinomycosis	9	-	-	-	9
Abscesses	61	-	5	-	66
Septicaemia	2	-	-	-	2
Dropsy	1	-	5	-	6
Parasitic	229	1	282	1	513
Pericarditis	2	-	-	-	2
Pneumonia	10	-	-	7	17
Peritonitis	2	-	-	-	2
Mammitis	2	-	-	-	2
Johnes Disease	15	-	-	-	15
Bruising	14	-	6	2	22
Cirrhosis	483	-	-	-	483
Pyaemia	-	2	5	1	8
Dystokia	1	-	-	1	2
Emphysema	1	-	-	-	1
Pleurisy	2	-	-	-	2
Fever	2	-	-	-	3
Immaturity	-	3	1	-	3
Hydraemia	1	-	-	-	1

Other foodstuffs surrendered as being unfit for human consumption are as follows:-

206 tins Milk	35 lbs Sausage
96 tins Corned Beef	132 lbs Oats
98 Stones Flour	65 jars Pickles
1403 lbs Frozen Beef	74 tins Peas
38 tins Fish	59 tins Fruit
46 lbs Ham	24 tins Tomatoes
1260 lbs Macaroni	77 tins Meat Loaf
53 lbs Cheese	24 jars Jam

In all the total amount of food condemned by the Department amounted to approximately 19 tons.

WATER SUPPLY.

In accordance with the request of your Medical Officer, samples were taken regularly of all water supplies. These were derived from reservoirs, dwelling-house taps, hydrants on the public mains and also from wells and springs. This sampling revealed some pollution of the reservoir and mains serving the Airedale district, and as a result, the reservoir was cleaned out and a chlorination plant installed.

The following is a summary of the samples taken and the results derived therefrom:-

Public Supply.

House Taps.

No. of Samples taken	110
No. satisfactory	93
No. doubtful	8
No. unsatisfactory	9

Reservoirs.

No. of samples taken	23
No. satisfactory	16
No. doubtful	4
No. unsatisfactory	3

Hydrants.

No. of samples taken	8
No. satisfactory	6
No. unsatisfactory	2

Wells and Spring Water.

No. of samples taken	5
No. satisfactory	3
No. unsatisfactory	2

Chemical Analysis.

During the year 8 samples were taken from tap supplies, all proving satisfactory.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS.

During the swimming season, samples were regularly taken of the pool water. 32 samples were submitted for examination and all proved satisfactory.

One cannot but feel that the chlorination plant installed some time ago has proved hugely successful, and that the excellent standard maintained in the baths water is a tribute to its efficiency.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

It is to be regretted that once again this report must show but little progress towards a cleaner atmosphere. Observations made during the year were of a general character, except in those cases where nuisance arose. In my last report I made reference to an industrial chimney which, at the time, had achieved considerable local notoriety, and I am now pleased to report that as a result of our action, mechanical stokers have been installed and improved conditions secured. Two further chimneys gave rise to nuisance, but in each case the cause was mechanical breakdown. In both instances repairs were effected and the nuisance abated, but during the period of repair every effort was made to secure a minimum nuisance from hand firing.

Complaints were also received of emission of fumes from one of our chemical works. In this instance proper replacement of necessary plant had been impossible during the war years, with the result that the existing plant had perforce to be used, although obviously below standard. During the year work of constructing new plant was commenced, and at the end of the year was well on the road to completion.

Throughout the year sootfall observations were conducted at four points, and sulphur trioxide observations at two. The table of these results is as follows:-

Month	Sootfall Tons per sq. mile per month				Sulphur Trioxide Mgms. per day.	
	Carlton Street.	Redhill	Ings Lane.	Cinder Lane.	Carlton Street.	Redhill
January	25.40	20.76	55.64	26.82	3.35	3.68
February	17.86	11.82	14.03	13.54	3.43	
March	62.70	15.57	28.37	20.16	3.15	
April	29.34	26.76	25.70	16.78	3.41	
May	20.21	15.89	25.43	20.67	1.84	
June	24.73	14.01	19.40	20.50	2.75	2.85
July	36.86	10.92	17.11	18.29		2.57
August	16.17	13.71	21.73	15.13	2.00	2.81
September	63.61	7.27	7.46	15.17	1.01	1.35
October	22.74	34.65	21.44	18.91	3.32	4.79
November	14.38	7.77	10.95	12.52	7.62	7.40
December	18.26	13.77	10.06	18.19	5.20	4.93
Totals	352.26	212.90	257.32	237.13	Average 3.37	
						3.79

If comparison is made it will be seen that the Carlton Street and Cinder Lane gauges both show a marked increase as against the deposit in 1947. In addition there is an increase in the daily average of sulphur trioxide.

Whilst these observations appear to have but little practical value at the moment, there can be no doubt of their statistical value in the future.

RIVER POLLUTION.

The Department continues to make observations of river pollution, but once again nothing was observed which might call for action by the Department.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.

The Department has continued to carry out disinfection and fumigation after all cases of infectious disease, and also after deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis. In all some 156 houses were dealt with and bedding from these premises treated at the steam disinfector plant. In addition disinfection was carried out at several schools as a precautionary measure consequent upon the occurrence of some form of infectious disease.

Full attention continues to be given to disinfestation of properties. As in the previous year the spraying of premises with a D.D.T. solution has been found to give excellent results and continues as the routine practice. Furniture, however, is treated by fumigation in the specially constructed hut and in this connection work has been carried out for both private individuals and furniture dealers. During the year 31 Council owned houses and 15 privately owned houses have been disinfested. As reported earlier, the furniture of all ingoing tenants is treated in the course of removal and some 600 such removals occurred in 1948.

DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE AND SANITARY ALTERATION.

Works carried out during the year 1948 are here summarised:-

Privies abolished (redundant)	-	2
Privies converted to water closets	-	48
Slop closets converted to water closets		2
Water closets abolished	-	9
Water closets (additional) provided		
to existing buildings	-	8

Water Closets provided to new buildings.	-	766
Drains and water closets re-constructed or repaired.	-	118
Drains, water closets, etc., opened and cleansed.	-	478
Ashpits (wet) abolished.	-	24
Ashpits (dry) abolished.	-	1
Ashbins provided in lieu of ashpits.	-	48
Ashbins provided to new buildings.	-	416
Ashbins abolished.	-	9

There still remains in the district several privy middens with ashpits, together with a number of slop closets. It is hoped in the near future to secure the conversion of all slop closets.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Inspections have been made from time to time of all factories, and nuisances dealt with. Particular attention was paid to new factories, both for sanitary accommodation and means of escape in case of fire.

The following is a copy of the Annual Return to the Ministry of Labour re. work on Factories Inspections:-

Premises	No. on Register.	No. of Inspections.	Notices Served.
Factories without power.	47	98	4
Factories with mechanical power.	119	264	8
Other premises within the Act.	3	20	1
Totals	169	382	13

No. of outworkers on Register = 5

Cases in which defects were found:-

Defect	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M.I.	By H.M.I.	No. of Prosecutions.
Lack of cleanliness.	3	3	-	3	-
Inefficient drainage of floors.	1	1	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient.	2	1	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective.	6	5	-	6	-
(c) Not separate.	2	1	-	2	-
Other Offences.	3	3	-	2	-

During the year two certificates were issued covering means of escape in case of fire.

THEATRES AND CINEMAS.

There are six cinemas and one theatre in the district and these are inspected from time to time. All the premises are well maintained. At one cinema drainage defects occurred and were remedied immediately. Conditions at the other premises were always found to be satisfactory.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

In my last Annual Report I referred to the action taken in regard to Common Lodging Houses in the town. There are now two in existence, both are kept in excellent condition and call only for occasional inspection. During the year an external iron staircase was installed to the second floor of one lodging house, and on the completion of this the licence was extended to cover the use of the rooms there situate. Both premises are restricted to male lodgers and there still remains a big demand for this class of accommodation. One cannot but feel that if premises could be built by the Local Authority, giving improved conditions at reasonable rates, there would be a big demand, not only from single men, but also from single women. I am of the opinion that communal lodgings of the right type could materially assist in our housing problems.

PETROLEUM STORAGE.

Licences issued:

Petrol renewals	-	54
Carbide	-	3

Amount licensed:

Petrol	-	446,292 gallons
Carbide	-	816 lbs

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

As in previous years, constant vigilance has been maintained. Work of pest destruction is still carried out by a whole-time operative working under the supervision and control of the Sanitary Inspectors. The work can be roughly divided into three headings:-

- (a) Periodical inspection of premises for infestation, together with investigation of complaints.
- (b) Treatment of all infestations found.
- (c) Routine treatment of sewers.

Private properties inspected and dealt with include dwelling-houses, shops, warehouses, factories, mills and allotment gardens. Council properties including tips and sewage disposal works receive systematic visits.

In my last report I referred to the special scheme of the Ministry of Food and its financial aspect. During the year 1948, changes occurred in this system, particularly on the financial side. Here it was agreed that the Ministry and the Authorities should each bear 50% of the net expenditure on private premises providing the Local Authority,

- (1) maintains an adequate organization,
- (2) conforms to the Ministry's requirements,
- (3) deal periodically with sewers and refuse tips,
- (4) effectively deal with all rat and mice infestations.

In the case of work undertaken on business premises, the whole of the cost to be recovered from the occupier.

Details of work carried out during the year are as follows:-

No. of infestations treated:

	<u>Rats</u>	<u>Mice</u>	<u>Total</u>
Major	37	1	38
Minor	122	47	169
Totals	159	48	207

	<u>Major</u>	<u>Minor</u>	<u>Total</u>
Private Property	2	50	52
U.D.C. Property	14	53	67
Business Premises	22	66	88
Totals	38	169	207

No. of baiting points	-	2,984	
No. of takes	-	1,337	
No. of bodies found	-		Rats 450 Mice 143

In former years attempts have been made to estimate number of "killed", but these have now been abandoned. as unreliable, but it is obvious that the number of bodies found bears no relation to the number actually exterminated.

Treatment of Sewers.

The sewers of the town were twice treated during the year in the months of January and September, when the method employed followed the requirements of the Ministry of Food. This was that at least 10% of the manholes be test baited and where takes occurred, full treatment be carried out. The selected manholes were test-baited on the first day and re-visited on the third. Where takes had occurred, the manhole was re-baited and visited on the fifth day, when poison bait was laid. The result of these treatments was as follows:-

	<u>January</u>	<u>September</u>
No. of manholes in district.	1055	1055
No. of manholes baited.	278	254
No. of manholes showing first takes.	44	34

Again it is not possible to estimate the number of rats destroyed, but it is apparent that the repeated treatments of the past few years have been of great benefit, and the rat population much reduced. I am of the opinion that the treatment of sewers along with above ground treatments is most desirable in the case of major infestations, and this policy is now operative in the Department.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

In my last report I referred to these structures as coming under three heads, viz:-

- (1) Van dwellings of the travelling showman or wandering trader.
- (2) The van dwelling used as a permanency by a person and sited permanently on land within the district.
- (3) The temporary structure, half van, half shed, erected by a person as a temporary measure, but which has become permanent in character.

In reporting on these dwellings I said there were in existence a number coming under the last heading. During the year under review, there were no additions to these and in fact several appeared to have fallen into disuse. In two instances action was taken to secure the discontinuance of premises, one undertaking being accepted and the premises vacated; in the other a demolition was made, the property being later vacated and ultimately demolished.

The dwellings coming under the second heading also called for some action during the year. The tendency previously shown by young married couples to set up home in this class of dwelling was again noted, but with the advent of the Town and Country Planning Act, a greater measure of control was exercised. An application under this Act for permission to site a van on land in the district was refused. The owner appealed against the decision and an inquiry was held by the Minister of Town and Country Planning, when the Council's decision was upheld. The two licences issued in the previous year were renewed for a further 12 months.

The true van dwelling was again a common site in the district. In addition to the usual seasonal fairs, groups of showmen used sites in the district as winter quarters. These were all well kept and caused no nuisance. On the other hand trouble was experienced from travelling hawkers endeavouring to stay for long periods in the town.

The owners and occupiers of some sites were very loathe to refuse possible ground rents and it was only by constant vigilance that these were kept under control and nuisance prevented. In one instance the occupier of certain land refused to comply with the provisions of the Public Health Act and was subsequently prosecuted. A conviction was recorded and the offender fined.

SHOPS ACTS.

Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928.
As amended by No.60 AB of the Defence
(General) Regulations, 1939.

Not since the outbreak of war has difficulty been experienced with hours of closing, but during the winter months some shop-keepers, particularly those retailing fruit and green-grocery, showed a disposition to remain open after the hour of closing. The whole of the district was inspected during several evenings and some 40 shops found to be evading the Regulations. Warnings were issued and the offenders visited to ensure compliance. This achieved the desired result in all cases but one. Here the occupier of a shop persisted in opening and after several warnings, proceedings were instituted and the shop-keeper fined.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY DEFECTS OR NUISANCES FOUND.

The following is a summary of the general work of the Department for the year.

Defects or nuisances found	-	1872
No. carried over from 1947	-	165
Total	-	2037
No. abated during 1948	-	1872
No. outstanding at end of 1948	-	165
Notices issued:		
Informal	650	Complied with 602
Statutory	177	Complied with 273 (including some notices issued in previous year).

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

In reporting on this section of the work I would wish to repeat my previous opinion that this service, although in no way spectacular, is one of the foundations of public health, and furthermore, one which calls for a proportionately high expenditure of rate funds. The work covers refuse collection and disposal, street cleansing and public conveniences, and all figures refer to the year ended 31st. March, 1949.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

Domestic refuse once again proved great by weight and reflects the multiple occupation of dwelling houses. Weekly collection from dwelling-houses is essential even in the summer months, and often inadequate in winter. Additional collections are made from shop premises. During the year the working week was reduced to 44 hours and this combined with the full occupation of the Red Hill housing scheme called for an increase in staff. During the year six petrol driven vehicles were engaged wholetime and one part time on domestic premises, and one electric vehicle whole-time on shop premises. One petrol driven vehicle was engaged whole-time on the collection of kitchen waste. Several of these vehicles have long been in need of renewal and although orders were placed during the year, delivery has not yet been received. It is hoped that some at least will be available during the current year.

Once again the bulk of the refuse was disposed of by controlled tipping, although the incinerator was still used for special materials.

Tipping was dispersed over three or four sites and so reduced the travelling time of vehicles. The small area of land at Smith Street was completed during the year and so rendered free stagnant water, whilst the small quarry at Holywell Lane was filled in to road level. This removed a source of danger to pedestrians and should prove even more useful when road widening becomes possible.

At Three Lane Ends use was made of mechanical appliances for soil removal and return. Early in the year a large tract of land had the top soil removed and stored before tipping was commenced. The level of the land was then raised by tipped refuse to a height above flood level and at the end of the year the heaped soil was being returned and the site once again made available to horticulture. This procedure will be continued systematically over the site.

In the Red Hill and Airedale area our tipping sites being almost exhausted, a large quarry was purchased and established as a tip. This should provide adequate tipping space for a number of years and on completion should permit of essential road widening and also provide playing space for the children of the area.

During the year the destructor, erected in 1934, called for its first major overhaul. The combustion chamber was rebuilt and renewals effected to the flues and grit arrester. This caused an abnormal expenditure and together with the repayments of loan charges produces an increased working figure.

In my last report I stated that salvage could not be viewed with optimism, and the year has proved my fears to be well founded. Certain articles such as glassware and textiles ceased to have a market and their collection was discontinued. At the call of the Board of Trade, the drive for waste paper was intensified and an increase in output achieved, but by the end of the financial year repercussions were being felt in the form of falling markets. Despite all efforts, our salvage figures show a loss of some £400 and this is due entirely to kitchen waste. It is not possible to maintain a collection service free of cost on the low price of raw waste, and I am satisfied that alternative means could be employed without the country losing this vital commodity. In the meantime the service is being maintained as economically as possible.

The following tables give details of the work carried out and the costs incurred:-

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

Refuse collected during the year was as follows:-

	Tons	Cwts
Ashbins	21,225	18
Ashpits (dry)	683	0
Ashpits (wet)	258	15
Shop Refuse	805	12
Cesspools	3,149	0
Total	26,122	5

The cost of this was £12,776. 0. Cd.

Market refuse removed during the year was 262 tons 8 cwts, the cost of which was borne by the Market Committee.

In addition to this trade-people and others conveyed to the destructor and tips a considerable quantity of trade refuse.

Destructor ash and the cleansing of the grit arrester necessitated the removal of 175 tons 8 cwts of material, whilst 44 tons 10 cwts of covering material was provided at the tips.

Refuse was disposed of as follows:-

Tips.

	Tons	Cwts
Ashbins	21,225	18
Ashpits (dry)	683	0
Ashpits (wet)	258	15
Destructor Waste	175	8
Street Cleansing	1,293	9
Gully Cleansing	1,450	16
	25,087	6
Add covering material	44	10
Total	25,131	16

At a cost of £2161. 0. Od.

Destructor.

	Tons	Cwts
Shop Refuse	805	12
Market Refuse	262	8
General Trade Waste	357	8
Total	1425	8

At a cost of £1363. 0. Od.

Salvageable material either collected separately or extracted from the refuse at the tips and destructor was as follows:-

	Tons	Cwts	Qrs
Paper	314	5	2
Ferrous Metals	-	-	-
Non-Ferrous Metals	-	-	2
Textiles	1	8	2
Bones		1	-
Kitchen Waste	209	2	-
Bottles & Jars	4	13	-
Cullet	13	11	2
Total	543	2	-

The cost of collecting this material amounted to £4067. 0. Od and the income produced was £3646. 0. Od.

Analysis of Expenditure.

Refuse Collection.

	£		
Fillers - Wages	6952		
Transport Vehicle Hire	5263		
Tools	23		
Cesspool Cleansing	538	12776	
Less Income		68	£12708

Refuse Disposal.

Destructor:

	£		
Wages	345		
Repairs	334		
Fuel	113		
Transport Vehicle Hire	45		
Loan Charges	508		
Insurance	<u>18</u>	1363	
Less Income		<u>34</u>	£1329

Tips:

Wages	1277		
Transport Vehicle Hire	156		
Miscellaneous	20		
Quarry	<u>708</u>	2161	
Less Income		<u>15</u>	£2146

Salvage:

Gross Cost	4067		
Less Income	<u>3646</u>	<u>£421</u>	
		<u>£3896</u>	

STREET CLEANSING.

There was practically no change in this service during the year. The mechanical sweeper continued to operate, principally on main roads where work can proceed with a minimum of interference from traffic and other causes.

The remainder of the work is carried out by hand sweeping, 15 men being engaged. On each day, the principal shopping streets are swept prior to business hours, by a small gang, who later split and take over their individual areas. In two parts of the district small gangs operate using horses and carts. These latter remove the need for sweepers dumps and enable work to proceed without a break.

The two gully emptiers continue to render excellent service and as in past years continue gully cleansing with cesspool emptying, sewer flushing, etc.

It is with relief that one can report a mild winter. Gritting was necessary on a number of occasions during the deep winter, but snow clearance was confined to one short period. The expenditure under this head is consequently not severe.

Analysis of Expenditure.

Sweeping.

Other Roads:

	£		
Wages	2730		
Tools	138		
Transport Vehicle Hire	484		
Miscellaneous	9		
Hired Haulage - Team Labour	<u>502</u>		£3863

County Roads:

	£2368		
Less Income from County Council	<u>£1102</u>		£1266

Gully Cleansing:

Wages	£ 268		
Transport Vehicle Hire	567	£835	
Less Income		<u>£257</u>	£578

Gritting:

Wages	61		
Transport Vehicle Hire	34		
Machines & Repairs	17		
Materials	665		
Hired Haulage	3	£780	
Less Income from Materials		<u>£234</u>	£546

Snow Removal:

Wages) 25		
Transport Vehicle Hire)			
Ploughs & Repairs	206	£231	
Less Income		<u>£6</u>	<u>£225</u>
			<u>£6478</u>

The foregoing gives the expenditure in general, but the following figures show the same expenditure in terms of unit cost.

Standard Costs.

<u>Net Expenditure.</u>	<u>Collection</u>			<u>Disposal</u>			<u>Total</u>		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
A. Cost as rate in the pound.									
		1.	5.54			5.34		1.	10.88
B.(i) Cost per ton.		9.	8.7		2.	10.5		12.	7.2
(ii) Cost per 1000 population.									
(Est.42,000).	302.	11.	5	92.	15.	3	395.	6.	8
(iii) Cost per 1000 premises.									
(Est.12,000).	1059.	0.	0.	324.	13.	4	1383.	13.	4

C. Weight of refuse per 1000 population per day = 34 cwts.

	<u>Street Sweeping</u>			<u>Gully Cleansing</u>			<u>Street Gritting</u>			<u>Snow Removal</u>		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
Net Expenditure	5129.	0.	0	578.	0.	0	546.	0.	0	225.	0.	0

Unit Costs.

Equivalent rate in pound.	7.03	0.79	0.75	0.3
Cost per 1000 population.	122. 2. 5	13. 15. 3	13. 0. 0	5. 7. 2
Cost per 1000 gullies cleansed.		32. 15. 9		

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The accommodation in the district still leaves much to be desired. During the year arrangements were made to take over outside sanitary accommodation at an hotel in Airedale. This was adapted to give facilities to both ladies and gents. At the Bradley Street conveniences turnstiles were installed to both ladies and gents compartments and are thus enabled to keep open throughout the whole of the twenty-four hours. In addition to the foregoing, accommodation is available at the Market Hall during Market hours, whilst six urinals are available in various parts of the town.

With the exception of the Market conveniences, the Department is responsible for the maintenance and cleanliness of the accommodation. All mens accommodation is cleansed twice daily, whilst the ladies section at Bradley Street has the services of a woman attendant part-time.

It is hoped that the time is not far distant when additional accommodation can be provided.

STAFF.

As stated earlier in my report there were a number of staff changes during the year, but the following gives some indication of how the Department operated during the year:-

Deputy Sanitary Inspector:

Mr. G. Horn to 12th. July, 1948.
Mr. J. Rooke from 29th. July, 1948.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors:

Mr. J. Rooke
Mr. C. H. Seal

General Assistants:

Mr. J. Townsend to September, 1948.
Mr. C. Rhodes from June, 1948.

Clerks:

Mr. A. Senior
Miss D.J. Lane
Miss M.M. Pratt

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I could again express to the Council my appreciation of the confidence reposed in me and would thank my colleagues in other departments for their help and co-operation.

I would further thank the staff of the Department, both indoor and outdoor, for the loyal assistance rendered throughout the year and particularly to Mr. J. Rooke for his assistance in the preparation of this report.

I beg to remain,

Yours faithfully,

E.J. WINFIELD.

Sanitary Dept.,
Cinder Lane,
Castleford.
8th. Sept., 1949.

Sanitary Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendent.

